Depressaria ultimella Stt. (Lep.: Oecophoridae) new to North Hampshire

A smallish, rather reddish-brown depressariinid that flew to light here on 24 October 1996 turns out to be *Depressaria ultimella*, a species new to North Hampshire vice-county. Its foodplant in this locality would seem likely to be either *Apium nodiflorum* or *Oenanthe crocata*, since another cited pabulum, *Oenanthe aquatica*, is now regarded as very rare or extinct in Hampshire. I am grateful to John Langmaid for determining the identification and to Barry Goater for confirming the status as new to VC12.– ALASDAIR ASTON, Wake's Cottage, 1 The Street, Selborne, Hampshire GU34 3JH.

Nothochrysa capitata Fabr. (Neur.: Chrysopidae) at Selborne

On the morning of 29 June 1997 I found an unusual lacewing in my moth-trap here. It was larger than familiar green species and dark-brown in colour except for the head and thorax which were reddish. As I had seen nothing like it before I took it to the Natural History Museum where Stephen Brooks kindly named it for me as *Nothochrysa capitata*, a dark-brown "green lacewing" which at one time had been considered rare and associated with pines. Recent research, however, using insecticide-fogging techniques in the tree-canopy has revealed that it can be locally abundant on oaks. It is perhaps worthwhile mentioning that, although my light is at ground level, it illuminates the top of next-door's tulip tree, which is at the same altitude as the crowns of nearby oaks.– ALASDAIR ASTON, Wake's Cottage, 1 The Street, Selborne, Hampshire GU34 3JH.

EDITORIAL COMMENT: There remains a minor controversy over the tree-associations of *Nothochrysa capitata*. Records received by me for the National Recording Scheme mostly support (on those rare occasions when such data is actually provided) the assertion of Killington (1937. *A monograph of the British Neuroptera*. Ray Society), that the insect is exclusively associated with *Pinus*. In many cases where records were made in association with deciduous trees the woodland containing those trees also contains pines in close proximity to the capture site. The fogging records from the single oak tree in Richmond Park, London which Alasdair mentions in his note contradict the bulk of available evidence, although that is no reason to ignore them. The insect is recorded in low number across a wide area of England and Wales with three known localities in Scotland (Plant, 1994. *Provisional atlas of the lacewings and allied insects (Neuroptera, Megaloptera, Raphidioptera and Mecoptera) of Britain and Ireland*. NERC). Nevertheless, Alasdair's record represents the first for VC12 (North Hampshire) and serves as an example of how important records can be made of non-Lepidopterous insects from light-traps. There are no Irish records. As recording scheme co-ordinator I positively welcome lacewings from light traps sited anywhere in the British Isles – particularly poorly recorded areas such as Scotland and Ireland.– COLIN W. PLANT, 14 West Road, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 3QP.